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appeared in which an attempt is made to lay down the courses of these rivers north of the explored Grand River. The party got into the Susan River, a hitherto unknown tributary of Grand Lake that headed in mountains far to the east of the lake they were bound for. Terribly travel-worn and half starved, Hubbard finally came within sight of the lake he was seeking; but winter was creeping in prematurely, and it was a chance if the party got back to the coast in safety.

Abandoning the proposed northern journey, the retreat to the coast began; but on October 18 Hubbard could travel no farther, and his comrades left him at his tent and hurried on for succour. Wallace gave out later, and the half-breed pushed forward alone. The rescuers he summoned were in time to save Wallace's life, but Hubbard was found dead in his tent.

Mr. Wallace tells admirably the story of this tragical attempt to penetrate an inhospitable and barren country. We see all the grimness of that wilderness and the terrible obstacles over many of which the little party triumphed. It was a thrilling attempt to bring a considerable area of the unknown to the light, but circumstances were cruelly against the ambitious and too venturesome young man who made it.

The journey was not without geographical result. Five tributaries of Grand Lake are indicated instead of the one stream shown on the maps; and the Susan River, heretofore unknown, was ascended to its fountainhead among mountains no white man had seen before. In Mr. Wallace's opinion it is the Naskopie River that connects Lakes Michikamau and Grand, but further exploration will be needed to settle the hydrography of this region. The illustrations are excellent.

**Terre-Neuve, Saint-Pierre et le French-Shore. La question des Pêcheries et le Traité du 8 avril, 1904. Par Robert de Caix.**

98 pp. Société Française d'Imprimerie et de Librairie. Paris, 1904.

A study of the fisheries question between France and Great Britain in view of the treaty between those countries made in April last. Written by one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*, who visited the region in question to obtain data for his work.

**L'Ouest Africain et les Missions Catholiques. Congo et Oubanghi.**

**Par G. Renouard.** viii and 321 pp., 157 Photographs and 4 Maps and Plans. H. Oudin, Paris, 1904.

The author includes among the influences that determine the success or failure of white enterprises in tropical Africa such local phenomena as the quality of the soil, the nature of rivers and marshes—in a word, the geographic environment. He devotes a large part of his book to geographic descriptions of the southern part of French West Africa and adjoining regions into which the Catholic missions have penetrated, believing that European readers cannot arrive at just conclusions as to what is being done to elevate and develop the natives unless they know what are the physical as well as the moral and intellectual conditions.

So he starts with the beginnings of white influence in the days of the pioneer trader, notes the toils, successes, and blunders of explorers, sums up their discoveries, describes the life of the people, their government, and state of culture. He next describes the European organization and government, shows the progress of the natives under the new régime, and finally gives the history of all phases of the work of the Catholic missions and sums up their results. Like a few other books written